

delphia,) both upon the District Society, and the undersigned, which, but for the zeal manifested in its distribution, would be undeserving notice. If the editor be its author, he has departed further than we could have expected (doubtless without reflection) from the principles that govern virtuous men. Publications of this kind not only reflect discredit upon their authors, but inflict deep wounds upon any cause which they are ostensibly designed to defend. They are weapons that betray those who handle them, and are seldom used but by those who have no better. Of the motives and reasons that induced the gentlemen who compose the society of this District to adopt their present constitution, I add nothing to what has been already said; they need no defence of mine, as they are entirely competent and prepared to answer for themselves. In the article alluded to, they are charged with "usurpation of power," while in fact they have no power, that of truth and reason excepted, and merely exercise the perfect right of the humblest citizen, in the expression of their opinions, and in extending to others who may think with them, an invitation to co-operate in their work of Philanthropy. The writer of this article, after denying that the "circumstances assigned" by the District Society were such as to create necessity for the resignation of the undersigned, states, in effect, that the Board of Directors of the A. C. Society was induced (for reasons which he conjectures) to conform to general usage at the election of its officers in 1844. "Accordingly, (we quote his words,) while making Mr. Gurley Corresponding Secretary as heretofore, it left his name and that of the Treasurer out of the Executive Committee, in which, but most irregularly, it had been permitted to figure." It is unfortunate for the editor of the Herald that the truth happens to be exactly the reverse of these assertions, and that in the exclusion of the Secretary from the Executive Committee, the Directors conformed not to general usage, and that the name of that officer had not at any time been "most irregularly" or "irregularly" at all on that Committee. If the general usage of Benevolent Associations be intended, it is shown on pages 240 and 247 of the Mission to England—that of twenty six distinguished societies of the kind in the United States and England—in twenty-two, by constitutional provision, the Secretaries and other officers are ex-officio members of the Committee of Direction; that in one instance they are elected every year to that position, and that in the three others, (possibly with one exception in which case these officers have both the right to speak and vote in the Board of Directors) the practice is probably the same. If by general usage be meant that of the American Colonization Society, then I say, that, up to February, 1839, the Secretary of that Society was from its foundation by the constitution ex-officio a member of that committee; that a change effected at that time, on this point in the constitution, and in the position of the undersigned, compelled him to tender his resignation, but that since his re-election on his return from Great Britain, the usage of the society to 1844, conformed to the provisions of its original constitution. Unless then, to place the name of the Secretary where the constitution of the society has placed it, or the vote of the Directors has placed it, be irregular, this name has not irregularly, at any time, "figured on the committee." In regard to the character of the paper, guilty of these misrepresentations, I venture to quote the words of one of the purest and most eminent philanthropists of the age. Under date of December 4th, 1843, he remarks: "But I observe in the columns of the Colonization Herald, currency given to statements so inhuman, such palpable perversion of reasoning from statistics, that I have felt doubtful whether I could conscientiously retain an ostensible connexion with a body of which that paper is the organ. I observe, moreover, such reiterated manifestations of captious hostility to England, that, although I am by no means blind to her many faults, I must enter my protest against any such articles, or withdraw from a society which, professing good will to men, does not refuse to sow the seeds of discord between nations. I allude to articles having titles to the following effect: 'Aggressions of England,' and containing, not the proposal of any remedy for the evils, if they really exist, but the kindling of hostile feelings, or the fanning of the flame, if it already burns."

I may, in conclusion, be permitted to say, that my confidence in the plan of African Colonization, in its wisdom, its practicableness, its vastness and moral grandeur, and its final success, for the relief of two races and two continents, is unshaken. Its tendency is to unite the people of the whole Union in efforts for the highest good of the African race. Its great instrumentality is the establishment of a free, independent State of colored men on the African coast. May its friends derive encouragement from the past, and consider the special reasons that now urge them to renewed and higher exertions. I am by no means of the opinion that the American Colonization Society has fulfilled its destiny, and that by State action alone should its enterprise in future be conducted. We are wedded to no theory on the subject, but will it not be time enough to estimate the relative advantages of National or State action, when popular sentiment towards the scheme, in any particular State, shall make it clearly evident, that, in such State, separate, independent action will be sustained.

That time is not yet (in Maryland excepted) but all may unite to render prevalent right opinion, to build up and extend the free Christian institutions of Liberia, to secure from the General Government a due measure of aid and protection, to invite the co-operation of State Legislatures, and summon all the patriotism of the land to the work, to inflame the cold, stimulate the inactive, arouse from its depth of slumber the spirit of the church, and by all the energies of fact, reason, and philanthropy, so to electrify the national mind, that, in the warm sympathies of every fireside, Africa shall share, and the hands of all classes, all ages, of the manly, the beautiful, and the young, be stretched forth for her relief. Every eye must look upon her. A horror of great darkness covers her, and nations shudder at her wrongs. Let us talk of them to our children amid the bright smiles of the morning and at the pensive hour of evening, when in the house or by the way, until they pity her afflictions and cannot forget them. Her infant deliverer is already born. Assisted by an invisible Providence, he has strangled the serpent in his cradle, and is now under discipline, and girding himself to vanquish all his foes. Let our country speak the word, and Liberia shall stand a free Christian commonwealth for ever. In the presence of this rising State, Africa will feel the power of a new life, shake off her fetters, come up from the shadows of the wilderness, the civilized world will greet her coming, and acknowledge the mighty hand and wonderful wisdom of God.

In the light of pure examples, and from solemn convictions of its importance, in the season of youthful hope, the undersigned engaged in this cause. Its interests and magnitude are now to him as then. Opposed and misrepresented, neglected and retarded as it has been, he has confidence in an all-governing Providence to bear it onward to its great consummation. He has thought it vital with an undecaying life. That he has done so little for it has been his sorrow. It must yet become the work of this nation. Every active friend, every gift, if but of the widow's mite, every prayer to the Eternal King for his blessings upon it, contributes to this result.

R. R. GURLEY.
NOTE.—Executive Committee of the Society of the District of Columbia for the Colonization and Civilization of Africa: James Laurie, D. D.; A. O. Dayton; Rev. James McVean; Rev. Chas. B. Dana; R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary; J. P. Ingle, Recording Secretary; James Adams, Treasurer.

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1844.

WHIG STANDARD OFFICE.

The Publication Office of the Whig Standard is now located on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets, next door to Beers' Temperance Hotel. Advertisements, &c., will be received there, or at our Printing Office, corner of 10th street.

We insert to-day, from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, a letter from the Rev. R. R. Gurley, late Corresponding Secretary of the Colonization Society, to which we invite the reader's attention.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

The Spectator, in an article charging its late brethren and associates with deserting the principles of the party, after noticing their abandonment of what they consider the Democratic doctrines in regard to the Tariff, the 21st rule, internal improvements, &c., comes to the subject of the annexation of Texas, and says:

"And on the still later and greater issue of Texas annexation, are there no principles of the Democratic party applicable to this subject? Is General Jackson, in opposing the Whigs, and holding on to the old grounds he assumed when he proposed by Mr. Van Buren, his Secretary of State, to recover Texas, acting on right Democratic principles or not? Is it not a truly Democratic and American doctrine that the people who possess a country are its rightful rulers and possessors? Is it not a truly Democratic and American policy to repel foreign interference in the affairs of the American people? Are not those, therefore, to blame for the division in the party on this subject, who go with the Whigs in their deference to Mexico—their denial of the right of the people of Texas to alienate their territory, and pander to British interference and control?"

"Now, on all these points the Democratic party of the South has been faithful and true. They stand where the party has always stood. Are they not, therefore, clear of all responsibility for the divisions which now distract the Democratic party?"

It is not our business to say what has been Democracy and Democratic principles from time to time—that is a family affair, which we leave the great, "harmonious" Democratic family to settle among themselves. But when the Spectator says that "on all these points the Democratic party of the South has been faithful and true," we cannot help being reminded that Mr. McDuffie presented in a message to the Legislature of South Carolina one of the most powerful, irresistible, and conclusive arguments against the annexation of Texas to the United States that has ever been written, and one which we do not see how he can well answer himself.

Was opposition to annexation Democratic then? Was it Democratic when Mr. Forsyth wrote to Mr. Memucan Hunt, charge d'affaires of Texas, rejecting her application to be annexed to the United States? If so, how happens it that the very opposite is Democratic now? And how is it that "the Democratic party of the South has been faithful and true" on this subject, when it has been on both sides, for and against? What is the standard of Democracy? How is one to know whether he is orthodox or not? How is he to find out, also, when to shift sides in order to be "always faithful and true" to Democratic principles? Pray, Mr. Spectator, will you enlighten us on this subject? We hope you will be so obliging as to do so.

Hon. Fernando Wood, late M. C. of this city, it is reported, has been appointed agent for forwarding Government despatches from this city to Europe, in place of H. Leroy, Esq., brother-in-law of Daniel Webster. This appointment reflects no credit on the President, and scarcely more on his beneficiary.—N. Y. Tribune.

"BOCK AGIN"—PLAYING THE CRAB.

The Globe is "advancing backwards" rapidly under the whip of the Spectator, Kitchie, Calhoun, and that portion of the Locofoco family who are determined to have Texas even at the cost of national honor, a breach of the Constitution, and a disruption of the Union.

The following article from the Globe of Tuesday night is as beautiful a specimen of "clawing off," as one meets with in a month's reading.—Hear the editor:

THE ARMISTICE.

We publish a communication to-day from a gentleman of great respectability, who, it seems, has received information, on which he relies, showing that no armistice exists between Mexico and Texas. When our first article was written in relation to the reannexation of Texas, we predicated our argument for the immediate reunion between the countries by Congress upon the fact that the war between Texas and Mexico had ceased; that the efforts of Mexico to regain Texas had come to an end, in consequence of the hopeless prospect Santa Anna entertained as to the recovery of the country; that the war had expired of mere inanition. In this state of the case, we held that the United States were no more bound to regard the nominal war, than they were a paper blockade. Mr. Van Buren's letter brought to our view, for the first time, documents which showed that Texas admitted an existing war, and that it was merely suspended by an armistice. Under this new state of things, it seemed to us that, as the President could not declare war by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, so he could not adopt a war with the aid of the Senate under the treaty-making power.—We, therefore, united with Mr. Van Buren in the opinion that the vote of Congress alone could authorize the reannexation of Texas in the face of such obstacles. If the statement of our correspondent be true, it brings us back to our first ground, and we will maintain it.

MORE "CLAWING OFF."

The following extract from the Globe of the 6th inst., and the editor's own comment thereon, or interpretation thereof, affords as striking an illustration as we ever witnessed of the bully and the coward. In Shakespeare's play of "All's well that ends well," is a character called Parolles, which the editor of the Globe seems anxious to personate.

On the 6th inst., the editor said: "No earthly consideration shall make the Globe a dupe, or an instrument in the intrigue which has been hatched by a few original enemies of Mr. Van Buren and the Democratic party, who never intended to abide the decision of the Baltimore Convention, and who have undertaken, by secret, partial, caucus Congresses, attended by all the enemies of Mr. Van Buren, without the knowledge of his old friends. Premising that we shall never be the dupe or the instrument of this intrigue, nor support any human being brought forward by their clandestine machinations, we propose to show to all the real friends of the recovery of Texas that Mr. Van Buren's election is the surest way of accomplishing their desires."

On the 14th, he thus explains his language: "Some of our friends in Congress are reading the above to persons, to prove to them that we do not intend to support the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic Convention for the Presidency! The times are sadly 'out of joint' when the wisest men of our own party give such readings to our articles. We are not surprised now at their reading of Mr. Van Buren's letter. What we intended to say, and what we did say, and do say, in the above extract is, in fewer words, that we will not support a candidate brought forward by a few intriguers, who do not belong to the Convention, and 'who never intended to abide the decision of the Baltimore Convention.' Ergo, we will support the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic Convention."

The Washington correspondent of the Albany Argus, who is generally well informed, states that the resignation of Mr. Calhoun may be speedily expected, and the retirement of Mr. Nelson, the Attorney General, is to be looked for soon. The correspondent of the Boston Courier, who is also careful in his statements, corroborates this, and says that Mr. Calhoun's resignation is certain, and alludes to a number of changes said to be contemplated in the diplomatic ranks.

GRANTS TO THE NEW STATES.—According to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to the House of Representatives on the 26th of last March, the annexed sums have been granted to the new States respectively, in money and public lands, for the purposes of internal improvement, education, seats of Government, public buildings, &c. The lands reckoned at the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre:

Ohio	\$1,910,031
Indiana	1,190,721
Illinois	899,706
Missouri	739,061
Alabama	879,513
Mississippi	724,700
Louisiana	892,600
Michigan	1,333,957
Arkansas	1,405,100

Net expenditure on the Cumberland road (the two per cent. fund deducted) 5,624,952

The cost of the Cumberland road has averaged about \$20,000 a mile.

The transcendent merits of Mr. Clay are constantly extorting compliments from his most determined opponents. At the Locofoco meeting in Monument Square last night, Mr. William George Read thus spoke of the Whig candidate for the Presidency:

"I shall not attempt to deny the merits of Mr. Clay. He is an accomplished gentleman—a man of talent—an orator of whom not only his country but the world may be proud—a statesman of consummate ability—and if he should be chosen President, every man of every party might look up to him, in his high office, and say, there is a man."—Balt. Pat. of the 14th.

MYSTERIES OF WASHINGTON.

Our old friend, Caleb Atwater, (who is our friend because he is every body's,) the well known antiquarian of the West, has been among the good people of this city, taking notes, and faith he's printing them, under the title of "Mysteries of Washington." We have seen some of the proof sheets, and find them, like their author, sometimes grave, sometimes gay, full of out-of-the-way information, and amusing. We understand that the book will soon be published, and offered for sale at 75 cents per copy. We extract the following from one of the proof sheets: ADDRESS TO UNCLE SAM.

"Unfortunate old uncle! you have a great many lazy, idle, worthless pets, whom you do wrong, very wrong, to support in idleness, sloth, and dissipation. Are you sure, sir, that you are acting the part of a prudent, discreet, and excellent old gentleman, so long as you indulge such pets in practices so repugnant to your better nature, in your earlier years and better days? I do not expect you to turn them out to grass, as Nebuchadnezzar was turned out in days of yore; but certainly, the prairies of Illinois would afford them a better pasture than this sterile District does. Alas! Selden's Refectory is preferred by them, to all the prairies of the West, blooming with tall grasses and the most brilliant and beautiful flowers, and a mint julep to any other vegetable. Of all the fowls of the air, some of them prefer the wing of an ox, whereas others prefer the oyster to every other bird of passage! Pray, sir, be wise in time, put your sons into some honest calling, whereby they may get an honest living and pay their honest debts, by their industry, economy, and enterprise. Do this forthwith, or you will become a bankrupt in fame, fortune, and resources, and be compelled to take the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors. You own a great many large houses here, which cost you a great deal of money, but are there no mortgages on them which may be foreclosed? That being done, shall we not soon afterwards see all your household furniture, your carpets, your tables, chairs, beds, and bedding exposed to a public sale on some market morning, opposite the market house, on the avenue? Good bye, sir."

P. S.—A large lot of furniture and a great lottery wheel, from the War Office, were offered for sale at auction the other day on the avenue.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter was received by Mr. Clay, at the "Ladies Post Office," during a Fair at Columbus, Georgia. A friend of Mr. Clay's asked permission, on reading it, to promote the amusement of the readers of the Enquirer, by its publication:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned Committee, appointed by the United States Anti-Bustle Convention, are authorized to solicit your opinion of the great matter now before the People, (and behind the Ladies,) and whether if elected to the office of Chief Magistrate, you would carry out the principles of the "Bachelor Anti-Bustle Party."

- Please inform us,
- 1st. Are bustles constitutional?
 - 2d. Have your views in relation to Bustles undergone any modification since 1828?
 - (We suppose, sir, that you have, since then, taken a more enlarged view of them.)
 - 3d. Do you believe in Bustles for protection? and to what extent? (Please give us a statistical answer.)
 - 4th. Have husbands the right to abolish their wives' Bustles in the District of Columbia?
 - 5th. Did you, or not, declare in the United States Senate, that
 - "Bustles are all an empty show,
For man's illusion given?"
- If so, please adduce the evidence.
- 6th. Did you vote for Bustles in 1816?
 - 7th. Do you not think, sir, that a constitutional limitation of the Veto, has no reference to Bustles?
 - 8th. Would you not sanction a modification of the Tariff, by which the sovereign disapprobation of Bustles should amount to a prohibition?
- Lastly. Ought Bustles to form any part of the American System?
- We are, dear sir, with profound respect,
Your obedient servant,
SYRACUSE ROXALT,
S. SLYDERDOWNHILL,
THOMSEN O'BRIEN,
KORN COBBS,
Committee.

Mr. Clay has not yet responded to these inquiries, and indeed we hope he will not. The object of the committee is plain and "sticks out a foot"—it is intended to array the ladies in the ranks of the opposition, should Mr. Clay's opinions not coincide with theirs in this fundamental matter. It is a wicked machination of the enemy, of which the committee, (who are so far as we know, men of standing,) are made the tools. It won't succeed, however.—Mr. Clay is too smart to be taken in, in this way—he too well knows the great influence which the ladies exert over the lords of creation, to interfere with their rights in this prominent particular. He has, we trust, backed out from making any reply whatever.—Should he deem these interrogatories of sufficient importance to demand a reply, we hope he may be induced to grant the ladies the largest liberty. Should he have conscientious scruples or constitutional objections to this course, we would advise him to adopt Mr. Van Buren's old plan of non-committalism.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

NAVAL.—Capt. McKeever, of the U. S. Navy, sailed from Norfolk on the 14th, in the new ship Montague for Canton. He goes out to assume the command of the St. Louis, attached to the East India squadron, under the command of Commodore Parker.

Commander Payne went out in the same vessel to join the brig Perry, of the squadron late under command of Com. Dupont, relieved by cause of ill-health.

The Governor of the Russian American possessions has issued an order prohibiting American whalers from cruising and fishing in the waters of the Russian territories. All persons violating this injunction will be held "responsible for violating the sanctioned treaty concluded between Russia and the United States Government, as well as between the governments of Russia and Great Britain."

LETTERS OF CURTIUS.

MR. EDITOR: Have you read the letters of Curtius to the people of the United States? I have perused them with great interest, and have heard others speak of their pure political wisdom and great power of language. I would commend them to every Whig throughout the Union. They are brief, and are calculated, at once, to inform, arouse, and impel. I am not one of those Whigs who think the victory is already won. Who can speak with certainty of the future? But much may be done to command success.

ACTION.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Up to the 20th of February no intelligence had been received of the French brig Jose Maria, which sailed from France in November, 1842, with 42 persons on board, including the bishop of the Sandwich Islands, seven Roman Catholic missionaries, and ten nuns. This vessel touched at St. Catharine's, in Brazil, and sailed thence February 23, 1843, since which time nothing has been heard of her, and it is feared that the vessel is lost, and that all on board have perished.

Mr. Hooper, U. S. commercial agent at the Sandwich Islands, has appointed Milo Calkin U. S. vice commercial agent for Lahaina, Island of Maui, an appointment which, it is said, cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to American shipmasters and the native authorities at that port.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

HALIFAX MACKEREL.—Several gross frauds have been discovered in mackerel imported from Halifax and the neighborhood. A few mackerel are put at each head of the barrel, and the rest is stones and sea-weed. The mackerel have the inspector's name where they were packed, and whether the fraud was perpetrated at the time of packing, or afterwards, is not known.

We have heard it stated that when Colonel Johnson heard of the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen, as the candidate for Vice President by the Whig Convention, he threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Mercy on me! I would rather run against any other man in the United States! His moral character is without a blemish."—Lexington (Ky) Inq.

CHEAT PROPERTY.—A deed has been recently recorded at the City Hall, New York, transferring the City Hotel, which was once sold for two hundred thousand dollars, for the consideration of one dollar "in hand paid." This would appear a grand decline in the price of real estate, but it is necessary to add in order to a clear understanding of the subject, that John Jacob Astor, Esq., the grantor, is grandfather to the grantee, Mrs. B.

"Procrastination is the thief of time"—a truth as solemn as it is important, and yet how small the number who act with promptness and decision in cases of the most vital importance. When disease invades the physical frame, no time should be lost in procuring the right medicine at once, and getting cured without delay. For chronic constitutional diseases, such as Rheumatism, King's Evil, Scrofula, affecting the glands, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Ulcers, White Swellings, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones, and other similar diseases, Sarsaparilla has been found in numerous instances to be an efficient remedy, operating mildly and pleasantly on the general system, purifying and cleansing the vital fluids, giving tone and energy to the nervous system, and imparting stamina to the debilitated frame. Numbers who have taken it merely with a view of alleviating their sufferings, have, by using it a short time, to their infinite pleasure and delight, rapidly improved in health, until it has become fully established.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton st., New York.

Agents for Washington city:—ROBERT FARNHAM, Bookseller, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, and R. S. PATTERSON, Druggist, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street. Price \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

PETERS' PILLS.—It is unnecessary to say more than one word about Peters' Vegetable and Bilious Pills. They are more extensively used by Physicians than any other pill ever made. For fevers of every type, dyspepsia, liver complaint, jaundice, obstructions, costiveness, loss of appetite, they are emphatically the GREAT REMEDY. Our eulogy is useless where they are known. Let the doubting test their virtue. For sale at CHAS. STOTT'S, may6—colw

Rheumatism, Dropsy, Sore Throat, Fever Sores, &c. have at length met a conqueror. The BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE has power over all these complaints, and removes them speedily; and also over Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Cuts and Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Ague in the Face, Breast, &c., &c. Inquire of the agent for a pamphlet, and then procure the Salve, if you would be speedily restored. Physicians supplied gratis, for a trial. See pamphlet. For sale by CHAS. STOTT, N. B. Allebasi's Health Pills, Toothache Drops, and Poor Man's Plaster, for sale at the same place. may6—colw

MARBLE YARD REMOVED.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Marble Yard to E. next to the corner of 13th street, where he will continue to carry on his business of marble and free stone work, tomb stones, and monuments of all descriptions, and will continue to sell for cost all articles he has on hand.

He will also design original plans for monuments whenever requested to do so, and execute carving work of every description, and in the best style. L. STEGAGNINI, may16-3law3m Marble Yard, cor. 13th & E. sts.

CHEAP PRINTING, WRAPPING, AND WRITING PAPERS.

PRINTING Paper, colored medium for book covers shoe wrapping paper, white wrapping do. for apothecaries, tea paper, envelope paper, cap and letter paper, ruled and plain, various qualities; cap paper, ruled, for \$1 62 1/2 per ream. For sale by WM. F. BAYLY, m16 Penn. avenue four doors west of 11th st.

ROSE WOOD WORK BOXES.

LADIES' Rose Wood Work Boxes, Gentlemen's Travelling Cases, Port Folios with or without locks, Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket Books. For sale by WM. F. BAYLY, Penn. ave., 4 doors west of 11th st. may16

LOZENGES.

DR SHERMAN'S Worm, Cough, and Camphor Lozenges. For sale by W. ELIOT & CO., may16-2w Corner of F and 12th sts.

INDELIBLE INK.

KIDDER'S Superior Indelible Ink, for sale by W. ELIOT & CO., may16-2w corner of F and 12th streets.